- Q. Does someone have documented the number of problems that remain outstanding and the severity of those problems for every single system?
- A. I would believe that that's out there, yes.
- Q. And did you review that information prior to drawing your conclusions?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q. Were you assured by the individuals that you spoke to that they had reviewed that information?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And so you are relying on their expertise that they have resolved essentially all of the problems that had been identified to that date?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. And so to the extent that you are unable to respond to specific questions that were raised by Ms. Marsh, is that because you personally did not have knowledge and that would have been an individual that works for you? Or is that because the individual was not aware of that specific problem until it was identified by AT&T?
- A. I believe it's the first. Most of the responsibility for these were people that either reported directly to me or report to me indirectly through other organizations. The magnitude of

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1	reports such as this on all the different
2	interfaces would just overwhelm me. So the only
3	time I get involved with the day-to-day thing is
4	on escalation. If there is some problem that
5	can't get resolved or some issue between the
6	groups that can't be resolved, I usually get
7	involved.

- Okay. With regard to the MORTEL, there was a 0. discussion about bugs in the MORTEL system. And I think you said that there were -- you were aware that there were a handful remaining. I presume that means five or less?
- The only one that I was -- excuse me, I can Α. tell you this, two that I can definitively identify, one is the 865 that we discussed earlier, and the other one is an 860 problem that we're having with the next release of the software.
- Q. And what is an 860?
- A. 860 is a change notice. So an order has been sent and then a change -- they would like to add call waiting to the order and it's already been, you know, submitted for processing, they would like to change the order, they submit an 860. For the new release I'm aware that there is an issue with

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that.

- Q. Okay. So when you say there is two or less than a handful, they're categories of problems, they're not necessarily numbers of orders?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Exhibit 6, page 83, I think you were directed to No. 77986. And the question that was asked of you was would this indicate a problem with AT&T's system. The question that I have for you, would this indicate necessarily that there is a problem with Ameritech's system, or is this something that would be fairly normal?
- A. Is this the one on the top of page 83, 779 --
- Q. 77986.
- A. No. This is not a problem with either system.

 What this is saying that the electronic -- the order was received electronically. And then when the system -- they said well, I need to create an order, put it in the Ameritech systems for that.

 Looked at the order, came in, and said okay, I need to get the information that currently exists on that line. And it goes out there and says wait, there is more lines on here than in this order. So we have to figure out what to do with it. And we haven't systematically figured out how

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1		to process that. So we drop it out for manual
2		intervention.
3	Q.	Okay. And same exhibit, page 80, item 77923, I
4		believe the error was that it could not insert the
5		information into the database. Would this cause a
6		problem for billing?
7	A.	No, it would not.
8	Q.	Okay.
9	A.	But this one, the result this is what
10		happens in a case like this is the order is
11		dropped out for manual intervention. And what the
12		service rep, the Ameritech service rep can do is
13		to try to reflow that order again, try to do it
14		one more time, see if it will work. If it doesn't
15		work, then the order gets processed manually.
16		They put the order in the back-end system.
17	Q.	Okay. On page 10 of your direct testimony you say
18		that the ASR has been processing live transactions
19		since April of 1995?
20	Α.	That is
21	Q.	Could you give me a sense of who has been using
22		the system since that point in time and the volume
23		over time?
24	A.	I don't remember who was the first one using it.

It started before I came on. But Brooks and CCI

are the two that are using it right now, somewhere between 300 a week orders coming in between the two of them. The volume really picked up the first part of '96 sometime in the I believe April or May, I'm not sure when it was. From there it just kind of stayed consistent of 150, 200 a day for each one.

- Q. So it was fairly slow in 1995?
- A. Most definitely.
- Q. Picked up in '96?
- A. Most definitely.
- Q. And it's been fairly flat since 1996?
- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. Could you tell me, there were several questions about whether a order would be processed by EDI or ASR. And I'm trying to understand why is that important. Is it important because you have to use two separate systems which makes it more difficult, or is there something better or worse with EDI or ASR?
- A. The reason that most of the interfaces are still using -- the ASR is there because that's predominantly what was in the industry before this act came into play. When it came to ordering, IXCs had predominantly most of their ordering with

the RBOCs, regional Bell companies, using the ASR process. They build their networks and put trunks between their switches and our switches. They sent to ASRs.

So when we first went into this, we went in and said let's use the same process. And that's why the loop ended up on the same process because they started back in '95. And then as time goes on, it's that interface to reach a wall. You couldn't expand it to be able to provide the richness of the products and services that it needed. So for the line side stuff which is where all that is, we -- we went with the EDI interface.

- Q. Do you see eventually a transition to EDI?
- A. For some of the products, I believe that some of them, like the loops I think would eventually go to EDI. The trunk side of it, the building of the network and putting the circuits onto that, I think we would probably get a revolt if we said you're going to send us an access feature group D trunk using an ASR, but you're going to send us an unbundled tandem trunk using EDI. By the way, they're the exact same thing except we're going to bill you differently for them.

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Q. Can you tell me, I'm getting even more basic, what's an EDI versus an ASR? What do I care as an end customer or as a CLEC?

A. Well, the EDI interface is more robust because it's more conversational. And EDI interface part of the exhibits that were offered were orders that we reject because they had invalid data on the order. The ASR process is not that robust. It's whatever we give you, you figure out how to process it.

The ASR and the EDI are both based on the premise of a paper form, both the ASR is a fixed formatted record that you send with data in it using a paper document which has the same name and access service request. And the EDI uses an electronic purchase order which is the same type of thing that K-Mart would use to order toys from Mattel. But both of them are based on the premise of a paper flow.

Q. Again, this gets at your statements several times that all tests were successful or that it is operational. Can you define for me your definition of success? From previous statements I presume it's not 100 percent error free. What is successful?

1	Α.	If it failed, it was liked and then recested.
2	Q.	What do you expect to be a reasonable error rate
3		in an ongoing system?
4	A.	I don't know if I could quantify that.
5	Q.	Do you have a sense of the error information, and
6		again, this is a general question on all of the
7		all of the components of the OSS, how often you're
8		seeing significant repeating errors that would
9		cause you to believe that there is a flaw, a
10		material flaw in the system?
11	A.	No. I don't believe we have any errors that lead
12		us to believe there is a material flaw. What we
13		have done recently we even have taken a step that
14		usually takes place, you know, after it's in
15		production is looking now to add additional
16		capacity and to fine tune this system to decide
17		what it will take to add that additional
18		capacity.
19		So we're looking at even working at
20		efficiencies in the system to make it run faster
21		and more efficient so we kind of focus focus is
22		no longer on trying to resolve the daily bugs.
23		It's at a manageable level. Now we figure out
24		what we can do to improve it and make it run even

better.

Q. One of the issues that we're going to need to be able to resolve is the issue of parity.

Ameritech's ability to process orders compared to a competitor's ability to process orders in the same timeline. And as I understand it at least from the staff testimony is we have information about the OSS and how it functions and how quickly it can process an order either electronically or manually, but there isn't comparable data for Ameritech processing of its own orders.

How would you suggest that the commission -- what information would you suggest that we look at to be able to make the call or do the analysis whether you're providing comparable service?

A. I believe the measurements you are alluding to are in Mr. Mickens' testimony where they will for the resale component provide the comparison of how CLECs are doing in their order, meeting the due dates based on themselves, what their measurement is, what they are against other CLECs and what they are against the retail. But Mr. Mickens has the authority on that.

EXAMINER JAMES: I think we need to understand that Mr. Mickens has been called for

the 3rd of April and can't come sooner and that I had a discussion with Mr. Paulson as to what he intended to do, and he said Mr. Mickens had no information that he needed to put into this phase of the hearing.

MR. BERMAN: May we go off the record?

EXAMINER JAMES: Sure.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER JAMES: Back on the record.

BY CHAIRMAN PARRINO:

- trying to get at is a sense of what information

 Ameritech has and what information you can provide

 us with today that the operational system and the

 processing, the preordering, the ordering,

 maintenance and repair, all of the particular

 elements in the systems capability will process

 all of those items in a comparable or in the same

 time frame or in the same manner that Ameritech

 customer service reps would use and process the

 information.
- A. Okay. Once the interfaces that we have developed, the sole function is to get the order in the same pool as retail. We have not separated the orders out in any way. So it's not like the CLEC order

takes path A and the Ameritech retail takes path

B. They both take the same path once they're into
the system. We just have identified the orders
and identified the trouble in a way that when the
person who is working with the end customer can
deal with it.

An example on the ordering interface, the only difference as the order is processed is that we've added an identifier in the line to say this line can't be viewed by retail. Besides that, it's completely put into the system and put in the same queue as the rest of the orders.

Once the orders are in there, then we have used that same identity to do reports. So when the orders get processed, we can take the orders out and say that the due dates were made or by what percentage of retail, what percentage of CLEC, what percentage of by this individual CLEC.

Q. Let me try at something a little bit more specific, a question a little bit more specific. If I am a CLEC and I am processing an order and giving you preorder information and it kicks out of the electronic system into a manual system, what you're telling me is that doesn't really matter. The thing that's important is did your

1		people meet the due date?
2	A.	That's correct.
3	Q.	And were the percentage of the CLEC's orders
4		processed did they meet due dates, did the
5		missed due dates for CLECs compare to the missed
6		due dates for orders processed by Ameritech?
7	A.	That is correct. Because the preordering
8		interface provides the due date and a telephone
9		number before the order is submitted. So the CLEC
10		knows what commitment due date we have given
11		before we get the order, before we've made the
12		determination of whether or not it requires manual
13		intervention. So we've committed to complete that
14		order on this date before they even submit it. So
15		the manual intervention doesn't play in that
16		circumstance.
17	Q.	How often does Ameritech miss due dates for CLECs
18		and how often does Ameritech miss due dates for
19		its own customers?
20	A.	That I can't definitively answer that. I have not
21		seen the actual reports.
22	Q.	But what you're telling me is the important issue
23		is whether or not a due date has been met?
24	Α.	Yes. I don't know those numbers, but I do know
25]}	that those numbers are beginning to be abared with

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	1		CLECs on a monthly basis or quarterly basis.
	2	Q.	Is there someone at your company who would know
	3		that information if you're telling me what how
•	4		I ought to judge Ameritech and its OSS system is
-	5		how it does on making due dates, it seems like
	6		that's a critical piece of information?
	7	A.	I believe that I know that those reports exist
	8		because I've seen them. But I can't recall I
-	9		mean I can go get copies of them.
-	10	Q.	I would appreciate that information being
	11		supplied.
-	12		EXAMINER JAMES: Mr. Dawson, are you
	13		clear on that?
	14		MR. DAWSON: Yes, I am. Thank you.
_	15		EXAMINER JAMES: Shall we give you an
	16		exhibit?
	17		MR. DAWSON: 9.
	18		THE WITNESS: It will have to be I'm
	19		assuming it will have to be a confidential exhibit
	20		because it will have CLEC, individual CLEC
	21		performance on it.
-	22		MR. DAWSON: If I can suggest, Your
_	23		Honor, a number, and we will use letter
	24		designations to make any sub-exhibits of the
- Charles	25		larger one if it's multi-paged.
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1	EXAMINER JAMES: All right. We will
2	give you Delayed Exhibit 9. How would you
3	describe that exactly?
4	MR. DAWSON: I would ask Mr. Rogers to
5	describe it.
6	EXAMINER JAMES: All right.
7	THE WITNESS: Most recent reports.
8	EXAMINER JAMES: And due dates met.
9	THE WITNESS: And due dates met.
10	EXAMINER JAMES: We're clear that's for
11	all the CLECs and you?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes, that's one of the
13	columns on the report.
14	MR. DAWSON: Joe, you're talking about
15	comparing orders placed by CLECs versus orders
16	placed through Ameritech service reps?
17	THE WITNESS: It is CLECs, it is CLEC X
18	against all the CLECs and then CLEC X against
19	Ameritech retail, those services.
20	(Exhibit 9 designated for delayed
21	receipt.)
22	EXAMINER JAMES: Does that satisfy
23	everybody?
24	MR. KELLEY: Will staff and others who
25	wish be able to see the information underlying any
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	1	summary format that Delayed Exhibit 9 comes in,
-	2	masked however necessary?
	3	EXAMINER JAMES: I assume. We can go
and the second	4	off the record.
	5	(Discussion off the record.)
	6	BY CHAIRMAN PARRINO:
_	7	Q. On page 22 of your direct testimony before the
	8	first question on that page you comment of 90
_	9	orders that could not be completed, of 90 orders
_	10	that could not be completed, 79 could not be
	11	completed because of AT&T errors. Do I assume
	12	then that the other 11 are a result of Ameritech
	13	errors?
	14	A. Yes, that is correct.
_	15	Q. Okay.
	16	CHAIRMAN PARRINO: That's all the
_	17	questions I have.
	18	EXAMINER JAMES: All right. Let's go
	19	off the record for a second.
	20	(Discussion off the record.)
	21	(Recess taken.)
	22	EXAMINER JAMES: On the record. Mr.
	23	Dawson, redirect?
	24	Redirect Examination
	25	By Mr. Dawson:

1	Q.	Mr. Rogers, I want to pick it up right where we
2		left off. Is there anything that you are aware of
3		in the design, testing or utilization to date in
4		fact of the interfaces which allow CLECs to
5		connect to Ameritech's OSS functions which suggest
6		to you that there should be or is in fact any
7		difference between the level of service offered a
8		CLEC ordering service and the level of service
9		available to an Ameritech service rep now?
10		MR. BERMAN: I'll object to the
11		question. I don't understand it. It was awful
12		long. Are you asking him if he has knowledge,
13		personal knowledge of the negative here?
14		MR. DAWSON: I'm very happy with my
15		question.
16		EXAMINER JAMES: Read it back, please.
17		Is that an objection?
18		MR. BERMAN: Yes, objection to the form
19		of the question.
20		EXAMINER JAMES: Read it back.
21		(Record read.)
22		EXAMINER PASKE: I guess I have a
23		problem with the form of the question in that
24		you've asked an alternative question in one,
25		question and one of them is that there should be

and the other one is that there is in fact. And I'm not sure how he's going to answer that if you don't take it apart. If you would rephrase it, please.

BY MR. DAWSON:

- Q. Is there anything in the systems that you are aware of which should create any difference in the level of service as I just defined it for you?
- A. No, there is not.
- Q. As you sit here today, are you aware of there being any difference in the level of service available to CLECs or through Ameritech service reps?
- A. No, I do not.
- Q. Early today you said returning back to ground zero, Mr. Rogers, that in discussing preordering functions with Ms. Marsh that USN was using itself only the CSR functionality; is that correct?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Has Ameritech performed internal testing of the other two functions, access to a due date and to telephone numbers?
- A. Yes, and we also have done implementation testing with USN.
- Q. With USN?

1 Α. Yes. 2 Those tests were satisfactory? 3 Α. Yes. Any problems that are not solved? 4 5 Α. No. By the way, would you expect ever under any 6 7 circumstances to introduce systems like these 8 without there being errors and problems? 9 Α. No, I would not. 10 Isn't that in fact why people like you have their 11 jobs? 12 Yes, it is. A. You still have in front of you the two exhibits 13 14 which Ms. Marsh showed you identified as service 15 readiness testing, one for Illinois and one for Michigan I believe. They are identified as TMC-5 16 17 and TMC-9. 18 Α. Yes, I do. 19 And she read into the record the fact that a certain percentage of those tests showed that the 20 21 process had to involve some manual intervention 22 and some were rejected?

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That is correct.

Do you know how many were rejected because of

problems associated with Ameritech systems as

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1	Q.	And do you know through last week, for example,
2		what percentage of its orders were rejected?
3	A.	5 percent.
4	Q.	Have you heard counsel say 40 percent, is that a
5		correct number?
6	A.	As of last week that is wrong.
7	Q.	Last week the number was how much again, please?
8	A.	5 percent.
9	Q.	And in doing business with AT&T in fact since
10		March 10 of this year how many orders received
11		from AT&T have been able to be processed wholly
12		electronically and how many percentage wise,
13		involve some manual intervention?
14	A.	It was 76 percent of them. That was as of the
15		week before last. I did not include last week's.
16		I didn't have last week's numbers.
17	Q.	76 percent were handled electronically?
18	A.	Yes.
19	Q.	And 24 involved some manual intervention?
20	A.	That's correct.
21	Q.	And I think in rebuttal testimony you point out
22		that the highest level reached, spiked at 85
23		percent electronic?
24	A.	That's correct.

And 15 percent manual?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. When an order involves some level of manual intervention, there has been words used like manual fall-out or falling out or dropping off, does that mean that the order is going to be mishandled?
- A. No, it does not.
- Q. Does it mean the customer is going to receive the service requested any later on in any other form than requested?
- A. I do not believe so, no.
- Q. Do you ever expect there will be, Mr. Rogers, a system or a series of systems in which there will be zero orders requiring manual intervention?
- A. No, I do not. I mean that's a broad statement.

 But I do not believe that these systems will ever experience 100 percent.
- Q. In your business judgment should such systems be designed so that there will never be a necessity of a human person involved?
- A. I don't believe it's fiscally a good thing to do.
- Q. By the way, if you were to attempt to design and create such a system that became literally free of human intervention, who would pay for it?
- A. I'm not sure. I know it would come out of my

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budget. I'm not sure whether or not it would be
-- what type of pricing mechanisms we have. I'm
not -- where the money comes from is not my area
of responsibility. I'm just there to spend it.

- Q. Ultimately it would be your customers I assume who would pay for it?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In response to questions put to you earlier, you mentioned that at the present time all orders for unbundled loops are handled manually, and I believe I heard you testify that's because you were waiting for the provision of or designation of long-term number portability; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Can you explain how those two connect?
- A. Well, until there is long-term number portability, it requires a lot of manual coordination between all the orders because besides the physical move of the line from the Ameritech network to the CLEC network, it also requires a few orders to put in the Ameritech systems to take the line out of service and to port that number to a CLEC. And all those have got to be done at the exact same time. And they're done through different systems.

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So all those orders need to be coordinated. And once long-term number portability comes, the CLEC will go to the third-party provider and do the number portability so we won't have that coordination of those type of orders anymore. We won't have to take a line out of service first or to port the number before we actually physically move it. And at that time it's a more feasible time to the mechanization.

- Q. So the current process is a result of a business timing issue, not the result of some failure of system?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. When did you first learn, yourself personally, Mr. Rogers, of this problem reported to you by AT&T concerning the 865 confirmation process?
- A. When I met with AT&T last Tuesday.
- Q. And when did you learn that your staff had given that a priority 3?
- A. At the same time.
- Q. Was that handled properly in your view?
- A. Well, I mean first glance it was because as

 Ameritech, we never -- I'm embarrassed to say.

 When we complete service orders, they flow through
 the systems, and we never check to make sure that

they actually are completed. So my staff, whoever it was who was responsible for this, looked at that and said that, you know, that status information, whenever it gets there, is efficient.

But I do believe after speaking to AT&T and determining how important it was to them that it should be an issue 1 and not an issue 3 like it was reported.

- Q. Is that being addressed now?
- 11 A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. That's one of -- Strike that. You did mention, I think this may have been covered by the commission, but I want to make sure it was. You mentioned that you thought there was no more than a handful of bugs in the MORTEL system, at least those that had been brought to your attention with a high priority, priority 1 or 2, is that your testimony?
 - A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. Do you know how many in fact you are aware of now such bugs as you called them, priority 1 or 2?
 - A. The two that I mentioned, the 860 and the 855.
 - 0. 865?
 - A. That is correct.

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It is my belief that there is no others.